

URBANEK, Halina

Nowa Wies Forest Preserve. Nauki matemat. przyrod. Lodz no.14:59-72  
'63.

1. Katedra Systematyki i Geografii Roslin, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

URRANK, Halina

Materials on the psychology of the ...  
code no. 16:163-171 ...

1. Department of Plant Taxonomy and Geography, Institute ...

DMOCHOWSKI, Antoni, prof. dr.; KRAJEWSKI, T.; URBANEC, H.

Microdetermination of phosphorus after dry mineralization. Chem anal  
5 no.4:683-686 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Zaklad Biochemii Uniwersytetu, Lodz. Kierownik: Prof. dr. Antoni  
Dmochowski.

(Phosphorus) (Mineralization)

MACIEJEWSKA-POTAPCZYKOWA, W.; URBANIEK, Henryk

Content of phosphorus compounds and proteins in tumors of  
bacterial and chemical origin in *Datura stramonium* L.  
*Acta soc botan Pol* 31 no.2:379-385 '62.

1. Katedra Biochemii, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

URBANEK, Henryk

Inhibiting actions of antimetabolites on the tumor growth  
in *Datura stramonium* L. Acta soc botan Pol 31 no.2:387-393  
'62.

1. Katedra Biochemii, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

URBANEK, Henryk, dr

Biochemical studies on *Datura stramonium* tumors inhibited by analogs of nitrogen bases of ribonucleic acids. Nauki matemat. przyrod. Lodz no. 16:47-51 '64.

1. Department of Biochemistry, University, Lodz.

URBANĚK, I.

Utilization of l-ascorbic acid in fortified diets in children.  
Česk.pediat.16 no.1:16-19 Ja '61.

1. Ústav pre výskum výživy ľudu, Bratislava, riaditeľ C. Sc.  
MUDr. A. Bucko,  
(VITAMIN C DEFICIENCY in inf & child)  
(PEDIATRICS nutrition & diet)

URBANÉK, J.

"Cooling Turbogenerators with a Cooling Machine", p. 736 (MAGYAR TECHNIKA,  
Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5,  
May 1954/Uncl.



URBANER, J.

Organization, aims, and achievements of domestic research on electric insulating materials. p. 69. (Electrotechnika, Budapest, Vol. 48, no. 3, Mar. 1955)

30: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, no. 6, June 1955 Uncl

Urbanek, J.

The use of semiconductors in the heavycurrent electric industry. p. 209.

ELEKTROTECHNIKA. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet.)  
Budapest, Hungary. Indes to V. 51, 1958. Vol.52, no.5/6, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no.11  
November 1959  
Uncl.

URBANĚK, J.

Production of condensers, air pumps, and preheaters in the V. I. Lenin Works in Plzen. p. 344.

STROJIRENSTVI. (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství, Ministerstvo přesného strojírenství a Ministerstvo automobilového průmyslu a zemědělských strojů) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

UPRANTH, J.

Undesirable effect of steam resistance in condensers, p. 563

STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství, Ministerstvo všeobecného strojírenství) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 6, Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAI), IC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

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A211/A026

AUTHOR: Urbanek, János, Doctor of Technical Sciences, "Kossuth", Prize  
Holder, Director

TITLE: Ten-Year Activity Report of the Electrical Industry Research Institute

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnika, 1960, No. 9, pp. 377-401

TEXT: The article is a report on the activities of the VKI = Villamosipari Kutató Intézet (Electrical Industry Research Institute), which celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1959. After describing briefly the general aspects and the importance of industrial research for the national economy and the trend of Hungarian research, the author describes the facilities and help given to the Institute by other institutions and organizations so that the Institute may promote and expand its research activities. For this purpose a semi-conductor laboratory of the Institute was set up in 1959. Further, the construction of a central laboratory was approved by the KGM and OT. The KGM also approved the establishing of a research station for tropical conditioning in Hungary, while the cooperation in this field of research with similar stations in China was encouraged and promoted by the KGST. Two auxiliary branches of the Hungarian  
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Research Station for Tropical Conditioning were also set up, i.e., one in Orsova, which studies the effects of natural sand on various electrical instruments, and the other in the building of the Budapest East railroad station which studies the effects of smoke, gas and soot on electrical instruments. The NIM is also building a high-voltage laboratory and a grid short-circuit laboratory. The Institute carries out research on insulating materials, semi-conductors, tropical conditioning, automation and control equipment and high-voltage and special measuring instruments. Many achievements of the Institute in its various fields of research were made possible through the close cooperation of the Institute with 38 enterprises and institutes. The Institute developed a heat-proof varnish composed of synthetic material only, which is suitable for insulating wires to be used in the tropics. The Institute is also experimenting with a terephthalic acid wire enamel and with different epoxy varnishes reticulated with complex intermetallic compounds. The latter will be used in manufacturing rod insulators for turbogenerators. The production of a magnesia insulating mass for hot plates developed by the Institute has been started by the "Elekthermax" Vállalat (Enterprise). The production of a magnesium silicate

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and an alumina insulating mass is also being introduced by this enterprise. The Institute developed manufacturing processes for casting voltage transformers, high-strength glass-reinforced concrete plates etc., from imported epoxy resins. The domestic production of these resins is being developed at the Institute. The "Klement Gottwald" Villamosági Gyar (Electrical Products Plant) is introducing the production of asbestos and glass-epoxy insulators which have been developed by the Institute. The Mechanikai Művek (Mechanical Works) in Budapest produces the "MIKAPE" insulator tape developed by the Institute. These tapes are made from mica waste and bound with shellac, epoxy varnish, silicon varnish, etc. "MIKAFOLIUM", a version of the "MIKAPE" is also produced by the Mechanical Works. The Kábel-és Műanyaggyár (Cable and Synthetic Material Plant) produces polyester resins and varnishes without solvent, developed by the Institute. These resins and varnishes are used for current and voltage transformers produced by the "TRANSVILL" Plant, for X-ray machine insulators at the "MEDICOR" Plant for glass-frame polyester tubes of circuit breakers also produced by the "TRANSVILL" Plant, etc. This Plant plans to start soon the serial production of 3-35-kv fuses with a rated breaking capacity of 200-1,200 Mva, which were also designed by the Institute. The Plant also produces current and voltage transformers, using partly

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polyester, partly epoxy resin as filler. The cooperation of the Institute with the Research Station for Tropical Conditioning in Canton is shown by the fact that the Institute sent 14,000 insulator samples to the Chinese station for testing. The Institute also conducts, in cooperation with the Vasipari Kutató Intézet (Iron Industry Research Institute) the Borsodnádasi Lemezgyár (Borsodnád Sheet Metal Plant), the Csepeli Vas és Fémüveg (Csepel Steel and Metal Works) and with other plants, research on the insulating and magnetic properties of sheet metal. In cooperation with the VÁVATI the Institute also produced a current-limit device for the tube mill of the Csepel Steel and Metal Works. The Institute has already designed several measuring instruments, including the "small Epstein device" for reducing the weight of sheet metal to be tested, with a single scale and another device for establishing the insulating resistance of sheet metal packs. Regarding the insulation of active sheet metal, the Institute adapted the Drengenberg method to domestic requirements and is experimenting with two processes, which will coat the sheet metal with an insulating layer during the rolling process. The Anód Áramirányítógyár (Anode Rectifier Plant) produces a number of articles which have been designed and developed by the Institute, viz. 1) a device for

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continuous testing of d-c generator and transformer sheets, which is independent from the network, from the number of cycles, and from the change in sheet thickness; 2) semi-conductor inverters for feeding a-c consumers from d-c network, including several versions of this inverter to be used for fluorescent lighting; 3) TV sets; 4) tape recorders, etc. The Institute is further engaged in the preparation of a KGST project on "Magnetic Quantities, Units and Markings". The semi-conductor laboratory of the Institute is experimenting with non-linear resistors, semi-conductor monocrystals and with the production of SiC needed for non-linear resistors. Production processes for materials, used in the manufacture of germanium monocrystal rectifiers, have also been worked out. Equipment for these manufacturing processes and the measuring instruments required have been developed by the Institute in cooperation with the "HIKI" (Telecommunication Engineering Research Institute). The development of a method for the production of silicon diodes will soon be started. The Institute also conducted successful experiments on auxiliary coolers for turbogenerators. Tests carried out at Kom-16 revealed that the output of a 16-Mva turbogenerator, which dropped to 12.5 Mva due to insufficient cooling, could be restored to 16 Mva by using a 30-kw

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complementary cooler. The CIGRÉ also dealt with this type of coolers on the basis of reports by the author and Doctor Heller. Such an air cooler designed by Heller is at present under construction in Stalinváros and another one in the USSR. The first Hungarian air-cooled, glass-insulated transformer with high heat resistance has also been developed. The high-capacity circuit breakers produced on order of the KGST in Hungary are tested at the Béchovice testing station in the CSR. A Hungarian lightning arrester series, with an operating tension of up to 120 kv has been developed by the Institute, in cooperation with the "GANZ KK" Plant. The latest version of these arresters has been equipped with magnetic spark gaps. The Bajai Villamosipari Gyár (Baja Electrical Industry Plant) produces 10 and 20-kv load sectioning switches which were also developed by the Institute. The Institute further developed the manufacturing process for cables of up to 10 kv with PVC and polyethylene sheathing. At present cables of over 10 kv with synthetic insulation are being developed. A coaxial TV cable, a carrier frequency telephone cable and a polyethylene telephone cable have also been developed. The KKB = Kábelkutató Bizottság (Cable Research Committee), set in 1952, also worked together with the Institute on various research problems. This

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Committee also organized courses for cable fitters which became later regular training courses under the supervision of the MEE. The Institute patented the use of silica gel to increase the service life of lead storage-batteries and a new Hungarian process for refining black manganese. The development of a "5 A-200" germanium diode series was already completed in 1959. A silicon diode series will be developed when the silicon requirements of the Institute have been met. Glass ignitrons for automatic electric welders, developed by the Institute, are produced at the Adócsőgyár (Transmitter Tube Plant). A similar ignitron of higher capacity, made of metal, will be developed in 1960. The Institute worked out the manufacturing process for a complete series of pumpless mercury rectifiers. With the aid of ignitrons developed by the Institute, a 25-kva spot and seam welder has been constructed, while a 60-kva resistance welder is in its development stage. Prototypes of a germanium diode battery charger and of a 120-amp germanium diode welder were recently completed. By the "Impalla" method, developed by the Institute, cross-sections of up to 1,500 sq mm, can be welded. The welding equipment used in this process is produced by the Mechanical Works in Budapest. The documentation for this equipment was also handed over to the EKA Gyár (Plant). In 1960, the Institute will experiment with d-c magnetic drives fed through mag-Card 7/9

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netic amplifiers and semi-conductor rectifier and with magnetic amplifiers to be used for controlled "WARD LEONARD" system. At present, the Institute is designing control equipment for four high-speed electronic-hydraulic arc furnaces to be exported to Poland and India. Transistor control equipment with magnetic amplifiers for the pre-treatment shop of the Salgótarjáni Lemezárúgyár (Salgótarján Sheet Metal Products Plant) is also being developed by the Institute. In 1959, the Institute was engaged in developing transistorized generator regulators for train lighting. A model of this regulator was supplied to the Győr Vagongyár (Győr RR-car Plant). A transistorized voltage regulator for busses was recently supplied to the "Ikarus" Plant. A continuous-voltage regulator, with a magnetic amplifier and without contacts, with a maximum output of 10-20 kva was produced for the "Orion" Plant and the Kereskedelmi Minőségellenőrző Intézet (Commercial Quality Control Institute). An electronic-hydraulic arc furnace regulator produced by the Institute has been in operation for the past 8 years at the Acélöntő és Csőgyár (Steel Foundry and Tube Mill). In 1959, the Országos Mérésügyi Hivatal (National Gaging Office) received from the Institute a precise voltage and frequency regulator for gaging current meters. The Institute registered over 60

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Hungarian and foreign patents and 80 innovations. Over 30 technical books and 60 articles were published by the Institute during the last 10 years. Five members of the Institute were awarded the "Kossuth" Prize, one was awarded a foreign prize, six members received government awards and 20 members various other awards. The author, Szabady and Baranyi worked out the future planning of cable development requested by the Erőszármu Berendezési Igazgatóság (High-voltage Equipment Directorate). The author expresses his thanks to János Csörgő, Minister of Metallurgical and Machine Industry, Mihály Zsofinyecz, Deputy Minister, Gyula Bódy, Director of Industry, and, Kalmán Kaposvári, Industry Branch Chief Engineer, for their cooperation with the Institute. There are 32 photos and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Villamosipari Kutató Intézet (Electrical Industry Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 1960

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URBANÉK, Janos, dr., a muszaki tudományok doktora

Objectives of the 8th Szeged Itinerant Meeting of the Hungarian Society for Electrical Engineering and the role of the Cable Research Committee in the development of the Hungarian cable manufacture. Villamosag 8 no.2-3:45-49 F-Mr '60.

1. Villamosipari Kutató Intézet Kossuth-díjas igazgatója.

CSEGERO, Janos; URBANEK, Janos, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok doktora, Kossuth-díjas; LUKACS, Jozsef, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; BODI, Gyula.

The 10-year-old Research Institute of the Electric Industry.  
Elektrotechnika 53 no.8:362-367 '60

1. Koho- es gepipari miniszter (for Csergo). 2. Villamosipari Kutato Intezet igazgatoja; "Elektrotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Urbanek). 3. Villamosipari Kutato Intezet felvezeto laboratoriumanak vezetoje (for Lukacs). 4. Erosaramu Berendezesi Igazgatóság vezetoje, iparigazgato (for Bodi).

URBANÉK, János, dr., Kossuth-díjas, a muszáki tudományok doktora

An account of the work of the Research Institute of the Electric Industry in the past 10 years. Elektrotechnika 53 no.9: 377-401 '60

1. Villamosipari Kutató Intézet igazgatója; "Elektrotechnika" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.



BRENIK, Premysl, prof., dr., inz.; KROUPA, J., doc., inz.; HALA, F.; BUDIN, M., inz.; JERIE, J., inz., dr.; BELIK, inz., C.Sc.; KACER, inz.; BUKOVSKY, J., prof.; KUNES, J., inz.; MARCELLI, V., dr., inz.; VILD, B.; EMINGER, Z., Dr.Sc.; SKARECKY, inz.; DRAHY, J., inz.; MASEK, J., inz.; DOLEZAL, inz.; URBANEK, J., inz., C.Sc.; JUZA, dr., inz.; BEQVAR, Josef, prof., inz.; ~~KRAL, V., inz.~~; BALOS, inz.; KELLAR, J.; POSPISIL, J., ina.

A conference on heavy-duty steam and gas turbines in Plzen. Energetika Cz 11 no.5:259-262 My '61.

1. Vysoka skola strojni a elektrotechnicka, Plzen (for Brenik, Bukovsky and Beovar). 2. Ministerstvo tezkoho strojirenstvi (for Kroupa). 3. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved (for Pospisil). 4. Leninovy zavody, Plzen (for Hala, Marcelli, Belik, Vild, Eminger, Drahya, Masek, Urbanek, Juza, Kral and Dolezal). 5. Prvni brnenska strojirna, Zavody Klementa Gottwalda (for Budin and Balos). 6. Statni vyzkumny ustav tepelne technicky (for Jerie, Kacer and Skarecky). 7. Glen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Jerie and Juza).

URBANÉK, Janos, dr.

An account of the work of the Committee on Illuminating Engineering.  
Villamossag 12 no.6:182-183 Je '64.

[illegible]

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS													3RD AND 4TH LETTERS												
<p><i>Co</i></p> <p>Practical significance of alkaline earths in the ash of forages. L. URBANER. <i>Moscowskiy Kuznetsk 2</i>, 441-51(1929); cf. C. A. 24, 4325. — Too much CaCO<sub>3</sub> has a toxic action on sheep and pigs. Salt metabolism is disturbed if forage ash contains more than 80 mg. equiv. of alk. earths.</p> <p><i>11e</i></p> <p>S. S. DE PINALY</p>																									
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<p>cd</p> <p>112</p> <p>Role of photoactivity in the detection of the anthracitic effect of substances. L. U. N. HANKE. <i>Monatsh. Chem.</i> 3, 491-6 (1930).—No connection was found between the anthracitic effect and photochemical activity. Many org. solvents showed photoactivity after a previous treatment with ultra-violet light, e. g., benzene, toluene, xylene, nitrobenzene, nitrophenol, aniline, ethyl-, propyl- and amyl alcs., CHCl<sub>3</sub>, CCl<sub>4</sub>, oleic acid, turpentine oil, paraffin oil and cod-liver oil. S. S. DE FINALLY</p>																									
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>SECTION 1: 1-10000</p> <p>SECTION 2: 10000-20000</p> <p>SECTION 3: 20000-30000</p> <p>SECTION 4: 30000-40000</p> <p>SECTION 5: 40000-50000</p> <p>SECTION 6: 50000-60000</p> <p>SECTION 7: 60000-70000</p> <p>SECTION 8: 70000-80000</p> <p>SECTION 9: 80000-90000</p> <p>SECTION 10: 90000-100000</p>																									

**Colorimetric determination of phosphorus.** LARSEN URBANNE, *Moscow*  
Abstract 4, 20, 50 (1961) Factors influencing the rate of P by the blue color of reduced phosphomolybdic acid are discussed. The development of the color depends directly on the pH of the solution and on the duration of the reaction. Generally it takes 2 hrs. also on the pH of the color. Sulfuric and nitric acids retard the reaction materially. HNO<sub>3</sub>, to reach the final color. Oxalic and citric acids retard the reaction materially. Salts do not affect the reaction except by their buffer effect. The influence of reducing materials is annulled in 2 hrs.  
Z. I. Kuznetsov

1ST AND 2ND CODES																										3RD AND 4TH CODES																									
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<p>CO</p> <p>Examination of the reliability of phosphoric acid determinations by colorimetry. L. ANILO URBANER. <i>Memorias do Instituto 4</i>, 1937 7:4 (1937), cf. C. I. 25, 2547. Colorimetric capta. made with horse sera agreed with values obtained by the method of Lorenz, but the method of Bell-Doisy-Brigg gave inaccurate and unreliable data. Albumins are pptd. by 30% <math>\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}</math>. The total P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> contents of fodders were: 7.22-7.12 in meadow hay, 5.37-5.39 in alfalfa, 29.41-39.52 in bran and 39.10-26.20 in bone meal. Annual flour can be either treated by the method of Neumann or its ash washed out with <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math>. S S OR FINALLY</p>																																																			
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<p>121</p> <p>The metabolism of animal organisms. II. LAMARCA LUNARINI. <i>Metabolism of Animals</i> 3, 335-364 (1972). A relatively small disturbance in the salt metabolism very considerably diminishes the power of resistance of the organism against contagious diseases. Insufficient intake of mineral substances is not compensated by addition of vitamin D alone to the ration. The quality of fodder plants should be dealt with respect to their effect on mineral metabolism.</p> <p>44-10-10111</p>									
<p>45-15-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									
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CA

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

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New methods in agricultural chemical analysis. I. The use of centrifuges. László Urbánek. *Művelődésügyi Közlekedés* 5, 440-0 (1933).—Especially in the washing of small pptts. centrifuges can be used to advantage. While working with centrifuges does not always save time, it is advantageous in large-scale exams. since it affords an almost automatic method for exact filtration. II. Colorimetric determination of magnesium. *Ibid.* 6, 135-40 (1933).—Treat 10 cc. of a soln. contg. an amt. of Mg equiv. to 1-7 mg.  $P_2O_5$  with 2 cc. phosphate soln. (contg. 200 g. cryst.  $Na_2HPO_4$  and 100 g.  $NH_4Cl$  in 1 l.  $H_2O$ ) and 4 cc. of 10%  $NH_4OH$  and let the ppt. stand overnight. Centrifuge and wash the ppt. 4 times with a 2.5%  $NH_4OH$  soln., dissolve in 5 cc.  $NH_4Cl$  make up to 100 cc. and use 10 cc. of this soln. for the colorimetric detn. of P (cf. C. A. 28, 3037). The P content multiplied by 0.86773 or 0.34344 gives directly the  $MgO$  or Mg content of the soln. The experimental data showed errors smaller than 1%. B. S. de Finlay

COMMON ELEMENTS

ORIGINAL INDEX

ASH-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2ND COLUMN

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92ND COLUMN

93RD COLUMN

94TH COLUMN

95TH COLUMN

96TH COLUMN

97TH COLUMN

98TH COLUMN

99TH COLUMN

100TH COLUMN



URBANEX, L.

Terpenes. IV. Constitution of carotol. F. Sorm and  
A. Urbanek. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 13,  
1156(1948). -- Hydrogenation of the sesquiterpene alc.  
carotol,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  6.9°,  $n_D^{25}$  1.4997,  $d_4^{25}$  0.9702, obtained  
from the oil of *Daucus carota*, gave dihydrocarotol (D),  
colorless oil after distn., bp 131-3°. On the basis of  
the oxidation of carotol with  $KMnO_4$  and other reactions,  
S. and U. suggest that carotol contains 1 double bond  
in the hydrogenated skeleton of 1,7 dimethyl-4-propyl-  
naphthalene. T. B. N.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001858020009-8

URBANER, L

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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UREAITE, L.

"Professor Brestislav Zahalka dies; a biographic note and a bibliography of his works."

VESTNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, No. 6, 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1959, Unclass

URBANĚK, Ladislav

Sixtieth birthday of Doctor Vlastislav Zazvorka. Cas min geol 3  
no.4:416-419 0 '63.

HORNAK, M.; URBANĚK, M.

Diverticulum of the urethra in a male. Rozhl. chir. 44 no.6:  
401-402 Je '65.

1. Urologické oddelenie Obvodného ústavu národného zdravia v  
Trencíne (vedúci MUDr. M. Urbanek).

CERNAY, J.; URBANEK, M.

Multiple nephrolithiasis and abscessing pyelonephritis with perinephric abscesses and sacral dystopia of the contralateral kidney.

1. Detská katedra SUDL v Trenčine, ved. prim. MUDr. A. Četlik,  
Urologické oddelenie OUNZ v Trenčine, ved. prim. MUDr. M. Urbanek,  
Centrálna biochemické laboratórium OUNZ v Trenčine, ved. prim.  
MUDr. Z. Cievarik.

(KIDNEY DISEASES in infancy & childhood)  
(PYELONEPHRITIS in infancy & childhood)  
(KIDNEY abnorm)  
(ABSCESS in infancy & childhood)



1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><b>F</b></p> <p>1951. POSSIBILITIES OF USING CRUDE PHENOL. Urbanek, O. (Chem. Onsor, 1949, vol. 24, 55-57; abstr. in hem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 8073). Raw carboic acid can be sed in the synthetic preparations of tanning material, sulphonated lacquers, and bakelite. The reaction is more moderate than with purified phenol and no change in equipment is necessary. (L)</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
REGION SYMBOLISM										REGION SYMBOLISM									
SYMBOLS										SYMBOLS									

*URBAN, O.*  
KUCERA, K.; JIRA, J.; URBANEK, O.

~~Utilization of waste in leather industry as a raw material in production~~  
Utilization of waste in leather industry as a raw material in production  
of peptone for culture media. Biol. listy, Praha 32 no.3:180-191 Dec 51.  
(CIML 21:5)

1. Of the Central Laboratory and Prosectorium of State District Hospital  
in Gottwaldov, of the SZU Branch (Head—Docent Kamil Kucera, M.D.) in  
Gottwaldov, and of the Research Department of Swit National Enterprise  
in Gottwaldov-Ostrokovice.

URBANЕК, Pavel, dr.

Some problems of the function and establishment of plans and cost estimates of constructions; and remarks by Jaroslav Stastny. Poz stavby 11 no. 6: 292-294. '63.

1. Odbor Slovenskej narodnej rady pre vystavbu, Bratislava.

✓ Vitamin C and 4-methyl-2-thiouracil in ochronotic ar-  
thropathy. S. Sotaj, T. Urbánek, and L. Weiszer. *Bratislav*  
*Lekárske Listy* 53, 179-80 (1953); *Excerpta Med.*, Sect. VI, 9, *MD*  
d 721 (1954).—On the grounds that vitamin C inhibits the  
oxidation of homogentisic acid, 1-3 g. of vitamin C was ad-  
ministered to 15 patients with ochronotic arthropathy.  
Pain and mobility were favorably influenced but the output  
of homogentisic acid in the urine was not lowered. A di-  
minished urinary output of homogentisic acid with parallel  
clinical improvement was achieved in 3 patients by treat-  
ment with 0.3-0.5 g. of 4-methyl-2-thiouracil daily. It  
inhibits the oxidation of tyrosine, and thus the production  
of homogentisic acid. R. D. H.

(2)

URBANEK, T.; SITAJ, S.

Simultaneous occurrence of alkaptonuria, ochronotic arthropathy and Bechterew's disease. Fysiat.vest., Praha 33 no.3:85-91 June 55.

1. Z Vyskumneho ustavu reumatickych chorob, vysunuteho pracoviska v Piest'anoch, prednosta docent dr.S.Sit'aj.

(ALKAPTONURIA, complications

ochronosis & ankylosing spondylitis)

(OCHRONOSIS, complications

alkaptonuria & ankylosing spondylitis)

(SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING, complications

alkaptonuria & ankylosing spondylitis)

URBANEK, T.

Normowanie sezonowych zapasów materiałow na przykładzie przemysłu owocowo-warzywnego (Standardisation of seasonal material supply taking as example the fruit-vegetable industry), by T. Urbanek. Reported in New Booka, (Nowe Książki), No. 4, March 1, 1956.

URBANĚK, Tibor

NAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation:

Source: Prague, Fysiatricky Vestnik, Vol 39, No 5, Oct 1961; pp 300-302

Data: "Report from a Study Trip to the People's Republic of Poland"

BARDFELD, Robert / Research Institute of Rheumatic Diseases / Vyzkumny ustav chorob  
reumatickych / Director / reditel / Prof Fr. LENOCH, MD; Prague

URBANĚK, Tibor / Research Institute of Rheumatic Diseases / Vyskumny ustav reumatickych  
chorob / Director / reditel / Docent S. SITAJ, MD; Piestany

GPO 7-1453

URBANEK, Tadeusz, dr.

Using reserves in the meat industry to prevent meat loss.  
Prum potravin 15 no.4:191-192 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Industry Economics and Organization, Warsaw,  
Branch Krakow.



UREANEK, V.

UREANEK, V. Index data for water-supply and sewerage constructions in housing developments. p. 360.

Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct, 1955

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

S/081/62/000/015/020/038  
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Tomis, František, Urbanek, Vilém

TITLE: Some problems connected with the processing of polytrifluorochloroethylene by extrusion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 15, 1962, 535, abstract 15P18 (Kaucuk a plast. hmoty, no. 6, 1961, 198-201)

TEXT: An investigation was made into the effects of the molecular weight of polytrifluorochloroethylene and of temperature on the processing of this substance by extrusion. The molecular weight was established experimentally by extruding the sample under varying conditions. The stability of the molecular weight under the processing conditions was assessed by the viscosity of the fusion ("fusion index"), measured with a plastometer at 265°C under a load of 17.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The variations in time of the "fusion index" when nitrates, nitrites and chlorates were used as stabilizers, and also the variations in dependence on the original heat treatment of the polytrifluorochloroethylene sample at temperatures

Card 1/2

Some problems connected with the ...

S/091/62/000/015/020/031  
B168/B101

of 190-220°C are given. An PB-30 (RB-30) press was used for studying the effects of temperature. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

HORKY, Frantisek, inz.; URBANEK, Vilem, inz.

"Lighting glass" by [Dr. inz.] Oscar Knapp. Reviewed by  
Frantisek Horky, Vilem Urbanek. Sklar a keramik 13 no. 6:  
168 Je '63.

DVORAK, Jaroslav; FREYER, Gunter; URBANEK, Jan

New information on the Palaeozoic in the surroundings of Horní  
Benesov in Dolni Jesenik Mountains. Vest ust geol 39 no.5:331-339  
S '64.

1. Československé naftové doly, Brno; Geologický průzkum National  
Enterprise, Kymarov (for Dvorak and Urbanek). 2. Geological Service  
Freiberg, German Democratic Republic (for Freyer).

URBANĚK, Jaroslav

Shaking grates. Slevarenství 11 no.1:19-22 Ja '63.

1. Zavody V.I.Lenina, Vyskum slevarenskych stroju, Brno.

URBANMK, Jindrich, Doc. MUDr

Electrocardiographic changes following surgical interventions. Cas.  
lek. cesk. 91 no.47:1413-1416 21 Nov 52.

1. Z I. chirurgické kliniky KU, prednosta: prof. MUDr A. Jirasek.  
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE,  
postop. ECG changes)  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,  
postop. changes)

URBANER, Jindrich.

Changes in pulmonary physical findings after splenectomy. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.27-28:851-855 5 July 57.

1. I chirurgicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik A. Jirasek.  
    (SPLEEN, eff. of excis.  
      on pulm. percussion findings (Cz))  
    (PERCUSSION  
      pulm., eff. of splenectomy (Cz))  
    (LUNGS  
      percussion, eff. of splenectomy (Cz))



URBANĚK, Josef

Cholelithiasis in childhood. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.7/8:634-638 JI-ag '61.

1. Chirurgické oddelení OUNZ Svitavy, přednosta dr. L. Vemola.

(CHOLELITHIASIS in inf & child)

CA

Photoelectric investigations on natural colored rock salts, radiation-discolored fluorite, and glassy borax. Johann Urbancik (Univ. Vienna). *Acta Phys. Austriaca* 5, 69-76 (1931).—The photoelec. primary current for yellow rock salts has been detd. The spectral distribution is the same as for rock salts artificially colored. No difference is found in the photoelec. behavior of naturally occurring blue and violet rock salts and a violet salt formed by thermal treatment of a blue salt. From measurements of the photoelec. secondary current of an x-ray irradiated fluorite a max. in the photoelec. effect is found in the ultraviolet. No photoelec. current is found with glassy borax colored by exposure to Ra. The absorption spectrum for this material has a max. at 345 mμ. Roy C. Peier

PAC, Vladimir; VISMAR, Julius; PORUBIAKOVA, Jarmila

Improving the lasting quality of sheep cheese by freezing. Potravin 15 no.10:516-519 G '64.

1. Faculty of Chemistry, Slovak Higher School of Technology, Bratislava (for Palo and Urbánek). 2. Institute of Dairy Research, Prague (for Porubiakova).

FIALA, Oldrich, MUDr.; URBANEK, Karel, MUDr.

Results of two years of observations on the effect of work  
on the spine in the growing organism. Acta chir. orthop. traum.  
cech. 22 no.6:214-219 Nov 55.

1. Katedra orthopedie VLA J. Ev. P.  
(ADOLESCENTS, physiology,  
eff. of work on spine in)  
(WORK, effects,  
on spine in adolescents)  
(SPINE, physiology  
eff. of work in adolescents)

URBANER, Karel, MDr.

FIALA, Oldrich, MDr.: URBANER, Karel, MDr.

Results of 2-year survey of the motor system in adolescents in heavy industry. Pracovní lek. 8 no. 1: 19-22 Jan 56.

1. Orthopedická klinika Vojenské lékařské akademie Jana Evangelisty Purkyně.

(WORK, Effects,  
on extremities in adolescents in heavy indust. (Cs))

(EXTREMITIES, physiology,  
eff. of work in adolescents in heavy indust. (Cs))

(ADOLESCENCE,  
eff. of work on extremities in heavy indust. (Cs))

URBANEK, KAREL

PIALA, Oldrich; URBANEK, Karel; VYMOIA, Frantisek

Effect of antibiotics & ganglion-blocking agents on infected wounds.  
Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.43:1375-1379 25 Oct 57.

1. Katedra ortopedie a ustredni zdravotnicka laborator Vojenske lekarske  
akademie J. Ev. P., Hradec Kralove.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, exper.  
eff. of antibiotics & ganglion-blocking drugs on  
infected wds. in dogs (Cz))

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.  
on infected wds. in dogs (Cz))

(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, eff.  
ganglion-blocking agents on exper. infected wds. (Cz))

URBANER, K.

MIHULA, Ales; FIALA, Oldrich; URBANER, Karel

Experiences with general anesthesia in the orthopedic clinic at Hradec Kralove. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 25 no.2:137-141 Apr 58.

1. Ortopedicka klinika VIA J. Ev. P. v Hradci Kralove.  
(BONE AND BONES, surg.  
anesth. in orthopedic clinic in Czech. (Cz))

URBANĚK, K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/1 Surgery Jan 59

148. LATE RESULTS OF OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF HALLUX VALGUS -  
Pozitní výsledky operativní léčby vrozených patl - ~~Urbaněk K.~~ and  
Dvořák J. Ortop. Klin. VLA J. Ev. P., Hradec Králové - ACTA CHIR.  
ORTHOP. TRAUM. CEC. 1958, 25/3 (241-244) Tables 2  
An analysis of late results in 89 patients. Treatment had consisted in subcapital  
wedge resection of the 1st metatarsal (35 cases), subcapital resection with  
immobilization by intraosseous pin (19 cases), removal of 'exostoses' (31 cases)  
or the May operation (4 cases). (IX, 19)



EMR, Jaromir; URBANEK, Karel

Analysis of malignant tumors of the bone treated in the orthopedic clinic in Hradec Kralovy. Cas. lek. cesk. 9 no.11:335-338 11 Mr '60.

1. Ortopedická klinika KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. Jar. Vavrda.

(BONE AND BONES neopl.)

FIALA, Oldrich; URBANĚK, Karel

Stress fractures and their evaluation with special reference to work capacity. Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Cech. 28 no.1:36-41 F '61.

1. Ortopedická klinika lek. fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Vavrda.

(FRACTURES) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

MARECEK, Vlastislav; URBANEK, Karel

Treatment of genua vara and genua valga in children by temporary partial epiphysiodesis by the Elount method. Sborn.ved. prac.lek.fak.Karlov.Univ. (Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.5:525-531 '63.

1. Ortopedická klinika; prednosta: prof.MUDr. J.Vavřda, LFKU v Hradci Kralove.

\*

URBANEK, Karel; JANSKY, Otakar; FIALA, Oldrich

Experiences with the use of preserved bone transplants at the  
Orthopedic Hospital in Hradec Kralove. Sborn. ved. prac. lek.  
fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad. Kral.) 6 no.5 suppl.:675-680 '63

1. Ortopedická klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. J.Vavřda),  
Karlova universita v Hradci Kralove.

AXENTOWICZ, Marek, mgr inż.; URBANEK, Kazimierz, inż.

Metal protection from corrosion. Mechanik 35 no.11:613-616 N '62.

1. Państwowe Zakłady Teletransmisyjne, Warszawa (for Axentowicz).
2. Komitet do Spraw Techniki, Warszawa (for Urbanek).

AXENTOWICZ, Marek, mgr inz.; URBANIEK, Kazimierz, inz.

Protection of metals against corrosion. Mechanik 35 no.12:665-668  
D '62.

1. Zakłady Teletransmisyjne, Warszawa (for Axentowicz).
2. Komitet do Spraw Techniki, Warszawa (for Urbanek).

URBANER, L.

Professor Bretislav Zahalka dies; a biographic note. p. 456

Prague. Ustredni ustav geologicky, VESTNIK. Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33,  
no. 6, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol.8, no. 11, Nov. 1959  
Uncl.

URBANĚK, L.; PALUSEK, F.

"Planning within the brigades and workshops of the machine-tractor stations from the point of view of the interdepartmental cost accounting."  
P. 279

SBORNIK. RADA ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia; Vol. 32,  
No. 4, April, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 8, No. 7, July, 1959

Unclas



URBANĚK, Ladislav

Note on the occurrence of moldavites in southern Bohemia.  
Cas min geol 7 no.3:363 '62.

URBANĚK, T.; BOSMANSKY, K.

Various problems in the epidemiology of rheumatic fever.  
Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.1:3-10 15 J1 '65.

1. Vyskumny ustav reumatickych chorob v Piestanoch (veduci  
doc. MUDr. S. Sitaj).

URBANETS, Al'fons [Urbanec, Alfons].

Trade unions watch over the interests of workers. Vsem.prof.dvizh.  
no.9:26-27 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Czechoslovakia--Trade unions)

SOV 50-58-6-14/45

**AUTHOR:** Urbanets, Yan.

**TITLE:** The First Czechoslovakian Reactor (Pervyy chekhoslovatskiy reaktor)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 82 - 86 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Czechoslovakia obtained a reactor from the Soviet Union with a maximum thermal power of 2 MW and she should get a cyclotron which accelerates deuterons to an energy of up to 12,5 MeV. The mounting began at the end of 1956 and on September 24, 1957, the reactor was started with a small power output. After it had been tested and after small faults had been eliminated, it was delivered to the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Czechoslovakian AS. It is a VVR -type reactor (Fig 1); the heating elements contain uranium, enriched up to 10% with U<sup>235</sup>. Ordinary distilled water of high degree of purity serves as moderator, reflector and cooling agent. Further, the principal works which are carried out by it at present - amongst which ranges the production of isotopes in first line - are given. It is planned to produce mainly short-lived radioisotopes. The rapid development of the works carried out in Czechoslovakia

Card .

Card 1/2

URBANETS, YA.

24.6200

10098

S/048/62/026/008/009/028  
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Gromov, K. Ya., Dzhelepov, B. S., Zvol'ska, V., Zvol'skiy, I., Lebedev, N. A., and Urbanets, Ya.

TITLE: The  $Tu^{167}$  decay scheme

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 24, no. 8, 1962, 1019 - 1026

TEXT: To improve the decay scheme of  $Tu^{167}$ , the  $\gamma$ -spectrum was studied with a single-crystal scintillation spectrometer having a 100-channel pulse-height analyzer, and the spectrum of the conversion electrons of  $Tu^{167}$  with a double focusing  $\beta$ -spectrometer. The latter had a device for measuring the electric field by the proton resonance method for electron energies  $>56$  kev; whereas for  $E_e < 56$  kev the magnetic field was measured with a probe. The  $Tu$  preparation was separated chromatographically from Ta which had been irradiated with 660-Mev protons. The results (Tables 1 and 2) deviate considerably from those of other authors and are considered to be the most accurate. After thoroughly studying the multiplicity of  
Card 1/4 2

The  $Tu^{167}$  decay scheme

S/048/62/026/008/009/028  
B104/B102

transitions in the  $Er^{167}$  nucleus, the decay scheme was plotted as in Fig. 5. There are 5 figures and 5 tables.

Table 1. Relative intensities of  $Tu^{167}$   $\gamma$ -rays.

Legend: (1)  $E_{\gamma}$ , kev, (2) results, (3) K. Gromov, et al., Materialy III. Soveshchaniya po yadernoy spektroskopii. Preprint no. 613, Dubna, 1960, (4) H. Narasimhaian, M. L. Pool, Nucl. Phys., 21, 340 (1960).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
207.9	240 ± 35	100	100
531.8	3.6 ± 0.5	3.2 ± 0.5	5.6
700	< 0.15	(~0.8)	—
790	< 0.15	2.3 ± 1	—
880	< 0.1	~1.1	—

Card 2/2 2

URBANETS, Ya.; KAYFOSH, I. [Kajfosh, J.]

Two-crystal scintillation gamma spectrometer, one crystal being organic. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.5:40-44 S-O '63.(MIRA 16:12)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, 2. Institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Praga, Chekhoslovakiya (for Kayfosh).

L 16902-63 EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-4 WW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005250

S/0056/63/045/002/0093/0097

AUTHOR: Urbanets, Yan

TITLE: Radiative capture of resonant neutrons<sup>19</sup> by the Pr-141 nucleus

SOURCE: Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 45, no. 2, 1963, 93-97

TOPIC TAGS: Pr-141, radiative capture, resonance neutron, radiation width, s-resonance, p-resonance

ABSTRACT: A single-crystal scintillation spectrometer was used to measure the spectra of hard  $\gamma$  quanta, with energies between 3 and 7.5 MeV, emitted as a result of capture of resonance neutrons by the Pr-141 nucleus, with an aim at checking the deduction made by Corge et al (J. Phys. et Rad. v. 22, 724, 1961) that 85.1-eV resonance is of the p-wave type. The relative intensities of the ground-state transitions were investigated for the resonances 85.1, 216, 239, 359, and 384 eV. In the case of the 85.1-eV resonance, a ground-state transition was observed in disagreement with the data of Corge et al, and it is concluded that this is an s-resonance. Other arguments favoring this conclusion are also presented. "In conclusion the author is grateful to I. M. Frank, F. L. Shapiro, and

Card 1/2



L 16902-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005250

2  
Yu. S. Yazvitskiy for interest in the work and discussions of the result, to G. P. Zhukov for setting up the tape recorder, and to the rest of the staff for continuous help with the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 13Mar63

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 00-04

AUTHOR: Orlovets, Ya. I. (USSR). (USSR).

THESE: The author has been working on the problem of the structure of the nucleus of the barium isotope  $^{138}\text{Ba}$  for many years.

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 1, 1970, 60-64.

TOPIC TAGS: Gamma transition, barium, Gamma spectrum, neutron capture, Gamma neutron reaction.

ABSTRACT: A single-crystal scintillation spectrometer and a large liquid scintillation analyzer were used to measure the spectra of gamma quanta emitted when resonant neutrons are captured by  $^{138}\text{Ba}$ . The results of the measurements are described for the most part in an appendix written by one of the authors (Orlovets, I. I.) in v. 49, no. 1, 1970. The main results are given in the text of the paper. The author is with the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Card 1/2

L 04703-01

ACCESSION NR: AP501921U

gamma-ray energies and for the gamma-ray emission from the source. The energy of the gamma-ray emission is 1.1 MeV. The energy of the gamma-ray emission is 1.1 MeV. The energy of the gamma-ray emission is 1.1 MeV.

ments, and L. B. Pikel'ner and his co-workers for reporting some experimental data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and one table.

Annotation: A review of the literature on the gamma-ray emission from the source. The energy of the gamma-ray emission is 1.1 MeV. The energy of the gamma-ray emission is 1.1 MeV.

FORM 100-100-100

NR REF SOV: 001

COVER: 001

U. 0000-007 INT(m)/INT(t)/INT LIP(c) JD/JG

ACC NM 127002792

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/008/1253/1259

AUTHOR: Arutyunyan, A. A.; Vrsal, Ya.; Dzhalepov, B. S.; Liptak, Ya.; Urbanets, Ya.; Mol'nov, Ya. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gamma ray spectrum of Ce sup 143

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 8, 1966, 1253-1259

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, gamma spectrum, radioactive decay, radioisotope, cesium

ABSTRACT: The  $\gamma$ -radiation of  $Ce^{143}$  was investigated with the aid of a Ge(Li)-spectrometer. Detector characteristics: depth of sensitive layer 6 mm; working volume, 5 cm<sup>3</sup>; half-width of the  $\gamma$ -lines of  $Co^{60}$ , 4 kev. The source was prepared by the (n,  $\gamma$ ) reaction of a specimen of  $Ce^{142}$  enriched to 89.7%. The  $\gamma$ -spectrum was measured over the energy range of up to 2000 kev with the aid of 512- and 2048-channel pulse analyzers, the average exposure time being three hours. The values obtained for the energies and relative intensities of the  $\gamma$ -rays of  $Ce^{143}$  are tabulated. Twenty-six  $\gamma$ -lines were obtained. The finds are generally in agreement with the findings of other investigators. Major difference in intensities are observed for the transitions with energies of 372, 587, 795, (triple line), and 936 kev, however. The transitions E = 392, 500, 556, 804, 1000, 1029, 1044, 1058, 1325 kev do not fit in the scheme of  $Pr^{143}$  proposed by Gopinathan et al. (Phys.

Cord 1/2

0925 1676

L 09229-67

ACC NR: AP7002792

Rev., 136, 1247 (1964)) (measurements with scintillation spectrometers). The scheme of the decay of  $\text{Ce}^{143}$  will be discussed later. "The authors are indebted to L. N. Moskvina for chemical purification of the preparation and to T. I. Sidorova for assistance in analyzing the findings." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.  
[JPES: 39,040]

SUB CODE: 20,18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

2/2

L 09236-67 INT(M)/INT(t)/INT IJP(c) JD/JG  
ACC NO: A17002793

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/003/1260/1264

AUTHOR: Arutyunyan, E. A.; Vozel, Ya.; Dzhelapov, B. S.; Liptak, Ya.; Urbanets, Ya.; Khol'mov, Yu. V. 43  
41

ORG: none

TITLE: Gamma ray spectrum of Nd sup 147

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 8, 1966, 1260-1264

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectrum, pulse analyzer, gamma spectrometer

ABSTRACT: The  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of Nd<sup>147</sup> was investigated with the aid of a Ge(Li)-detector built in the Prague Institute of Solid-State Physics. The spectrum was recorded by means of 2048- and 512-channel pulse analyzers. The Nd<sup>147</sup> source was obtained from enriched Nd<sup>146</sup> with the aid of the reaction Nd<sup>146</sup>(n $\gamma$ )Nd<sup>147</sup>. Four series of measurements with an average exposure time of 3 hr were carried out. Findings: The intensities of all  $\gamma$ -lines decrease in time with a period equal to the half-life of Nd<sup>147</sup>. The recorded intensities and energies of the  $\gamma$ -rays of Nd<sup>147</sup> were tabulated and compared with the  $E_\gamma$  and  $I_\gamma$  obtained by means of a magnetic  $\gamma$ -spectrometer, a scintillation spectrometer, and a  $\beta$ -spectrometer of the  $\pi/\pi$  type. Peaks corresponding to ther-transitions at 542, 590, 610, 622 kev could be plotted for the first time. The presence of 310-kev  $\gamma$ -rays corresponding to the transition 720  $\rightarrow$  410 kev, which was observed by Gunye et al. (Saraf. Phys. Rev., 124,

Card 1/2

0925 1678

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172 (1961)), could not be confirmed (the intensity of the corresponding quanta was below 0.2 of the intensity of the transition  $E\gamma = 531$  kev). "The authors are indebted to L. N. Moskvina for chemical purification of the preparation  $[Nd^{147}]$  source/ and to T. I. Sidorova for assistance in analyzing the findings." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 39,040]

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and qualitative changes in the individual morphological  
groups of aerobic microorganisms in raw cure pork were a-  
nalyzed and found to depend on the progress of the produc-  
tion process, length of storage, and layer from which the  
sample was taken. It was found that coccidia predominated  
during the production process, and that Gram-positive  
bacteria increased during storage, penetrating from the  
peripheral to the inside layers of the meat. The 23 refer-  
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